Fish 11-keto Testosterone (KT) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11227

Package Size: #EK11227-1 48T #EK11227-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Fish 11-keto Testosterone (KT) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Fish
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).

Application Details

Detect Range:48 pg/mL - 1800 pg/mL

Sensitivity:13.8 pg/mL

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 μL

Assay Time:1-4.5h

Detection wavelength:450 nm

Product Description

Detection Method:Sandwich

Test principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate KT in samples. An antibody specific for KT has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyKT present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for KT is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of KT bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Transketolase (EC 2.2.1.1) is a thiamine-dependent enzyme that links the pentose phosphate pathway with the glycolytic pathway. The pentose phosphate pathway, which is active in most tissues, provides sugar phosphates for intermediary biosynthesis, especially nucleotide metabolism, and generates the biosynthetic reducing power for the cell in the form of NADPH. Transketolase is directly involved in the branch of the pathway that channels excess sugar phosphates to glycolysis, enabling the production of NADPH to be maintained under different metabolic conditions. NADPH is critical for maintaining cerebral glutathione, and thus it is likely that transketolase plays an important role in brain metabolism.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only